

WATER SUPPLY

Community Water Supply, Non-community, or Private

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[19 CSR 30-61.190 (1) (H)]

Water supplies must meet the requirements as defined by Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in 10 CSR 23-1.030 (1) (A) and (B), (4), and (7).

High hazard cross connections are prohibited.

Examples:

- A garden hose connected to a chemical dispensing aspirator
- A mop sink with hoses attached to fill mop buckets
- Providers must comply with local codes concerning cross connections

Examples of non-high hazard cross connections:

- A sink or bath tub faucet that extends below the flood rim of the sink or bath tub
- A kitchen sink spray nozzle below the flood rim of the sink
- Any threaded faucet to which a hose can attach
- Water supplies must be constructed to prevent contamination
- Water supplies must meet DHSS-BERL Requirements and local requirements.
- The provider must make other provisions if the water supplies are contaminated.

Reason

Contaminated water can lead to disease or poisoning. Therefore, all water supplies must be protected from possible contamination.

Correction Time Frame

Contaminated water (whether bacterial or chemical) cannot be consumed by children. New facilities' water systems must be inspected, tested and approved by the inspector before the license can be issued. Existing facilities are permitted to use bottled water for no more than thirty (30) days. The provider must supply three liters of bottled water per child per day or bring all water to a rolling boil for three minutes before consumed.